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TELEGRAPHIC.

Peruvian Advice.

New York, July 1. Advice from Peru under date of June 29th, received today, contains the following:

Mr. George C. Power, of Chicago, and M. A. Schreiber, of New Orleans, representing the Illinois Central railroad, have been in Lima for the past week, working up an interest in the projected line of steamships between New Orleans and Lima, to run in connection with the railroad. The gentlemen met with a cordial reception from the business men of Lima and the new line is warmly welcomed here. Yesterday a meeting was held at the American legation which was largely attended by a number of American, Peruvian and English business men, and Mr. Schreiber explained the purposes of the new line. It is expected that the line will be started within a year, when undoubtedly a large portion of the European travel from the west coast of South America will go that way, as the present accommodations furnished by the Pacific Mail Steamship company via New York are excessive. Special efforts will be made to divert the stream of travel between South America and Chicago during the Columbian exposition. The mere mention of an opposition line to the Pacific Mail steamers is grasped at eagerly by the Peruvian and west coast people. From Lima, Messrs. Power and Schreiber go to Panama and thence to Bogota, in Colombia, where they expect to interest the Columbians in the line which will also touch at Barranquilla, in northern Colombia.

Mr. George A. Dorsey, of the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has just arrived here to commence his labors for the archaeological and anthropological museum of the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago. Mr. Dorsey is sent here by direction of Prof. Putnam, of Harvard college, superintendent of the department in the World's fair, and he will remain here a year, making original investigations among the prehistoric remains of the old Indian civilization, with a view to furnish a section of the museum at Chicago with a complete set of numismatics, articles of ancient pottery, skulls, gold, silver, and copper tools, textile fabrics and other relics of Peruvian greatness. For this purpose he will visit Ancón, Pachacamac, Arica, Mollendo, Puno, Ayacucho, Trujillo, Pucallpa, Cuzco, La Paz, Lake Titicaca and Arequipa, employing a force of laborers in excavating, and will make the first thorough exploration of these regions so rich in antiquarian lore. Mr. Dorsey is a graduate of Harvard University, and an assistant in the museum at Cambridge, so he is thoroughly competent for the important undertaking.

The United States protected cruiser Charleston arrived at the port of Callao on the 28th, and sailed on the 29th for Iquique. Captain Remy reports that he sailed from San Francisco on the afternoon of the 9th of May, having received orders from the navy department in the forenoon to sail in pursuit of the Chilean transport Itata. Nothing has been seen of the Itata anywhere on the voyage, but at Acapulco, the Chilean iron clad Esmeralda, supposed to be the conveyer of the Itata, was seen, and twice after that the Esmeralda was encountered at sea. Captain Remy believed that the Itata had sailed close to the shore and in the darkness of the night, the Charleston must have passed her. The German ship, Karnak, from Hamburg, which arrived yesterday at Callao, reports being overhauled by the Charleston between Iquique and Callao, the Charleston evidently keeping a close watch of every craft she passed.

The labors of Lieutenant Safford, the World's Fair commissioner, and the American minister, Mr. John Hicks, have resulted in the appointment by the Peruvian government of a strong board of commissioners to work up a proper representation of Peruvian productions and antiquities at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago.

The Political Fund in Wales.
London, July 1. The manifesto by the disestablishment committee of the North and South Wales Liberal federation, appealing for a fund of at least \$10,000 to carry on the campaign in England, has met with more success than the committee anticipated. There are not many rich men among the Welsh liberals, and the raising of the fund has been made possible only by thorough canvassing of the country.

Justifiable Shooting.
Prescott, Arizona, July 1. Fred Comfort, an employee at the Boggs mine, arrived in Prescott and brings the particulars of a shooting scrape there which will probably result in the death of a person who goes under the sobriquet of "Cyclone Jack," but whose real name is unknown. The facts as given are that the victim for some time had been under the influence of liquor, and while in such a condition had stirred up a grievance against the assayer at the mine and the head smelter at the plant near by, and it was while attempting to carry out his plan of nothing more than an assassination of both of them, that Foreman Hoyd interfered. Being a desperate man and in order to thwart the designs of the would be murderer, Mr. Hoyd, after continued remonstrating was compelled to fire on him as a matter for his own security. He received the contents of a double barreled shot gun in the stomach, producing a wound that

will terminate fatally. Mr. Hoyd enjoys an excellent reputation among miners and others all over the country where ever he is known and it is universally regretted that a duty compelled him to do the deed. Witnesses of the shooting say it is a clear and justifiable case.

Water Finds a Low Level.
San Francisco, July 1. A curious phenomenon is reported from India, on the Colorado desert. Not long since the Southern Pacific railroad sunk the artesian well at Indio, at great expense. It yielded a good supply of water until yesterday morning, when the flow suddenly increased. About the same time a slender stream of water began issuing from the ground at New Liverpool salt mines, four miles from Salton. The mine is now apparently threatened with destruction, as water covers the ground around the mine to the depth of a foot. The question is what to do to prevent inundation. Salton is the lowest spot in the Colorado desert, being 70 feet below sea level.

The Prisoner's Denial.
Berlin, July 1. It is reported that the czar is angry with the Danish crown prince for sending pamphlets to him protesting against the prosecution of the Jews. The fact is not likely, however, to interfere with the czar's visit to Denmark.

The Close of the Glass Factories.
Cincinnati, O., July 1. All but one of the fourteen cut and window glass factories of this city shut down at 12 o'clock last night until September 1st, and probably longer. This gives over 2,000 employees a vacation of two months.

English Trade Unions.

New York, July 2. Some statistics of interest to members of the trade unions in this country are contained in the annual report of the amalgamated society of railroad servants of England, copies of which have just been received by members of the Federation of Labor in this city. The society has a total membership of twenty seven thousand, all railroad employees, being an increase of seven thousand during the past year. Its total income for the year amounted to \$150,000 and it had a balance in the bank on May 30th of no less than half a million dollars and no liabilities, its receipts over all expenditures in 1890 being \$80,000. Probably one of the most remarkable features of the report is the statement that the society, which receives no help whatever from outside sources, but is dependent for its entire revenue upon the payments from members, is supporting at the present time no less than 551 orphan children whose fathers were killed upon railroads while engaged in the performance of their duties.

Abyssinian Ambassador.
New York, July 2. A dispatch from London says that an ambassador from King Menelik of Abyssinia will leave shortly for the United States with a view of seeking diplomatic relations between the two countries. His proposition, however, will provide that such a representative, if appointed, shall not reside within the limits of Abyssinia, but shall be stationed at Cairo where he will be in constant communication with the Abyssinian agent. The success of his mission is however doubtful in view of the fact that all the European powers, with the exception of Italy, have declined to accept the condition in question.

Knights of Pythias.
New York, July 2. According to the annual report of the Knights of Pythias which has just been issued, that organization has been making great strides during the past year. In that period its membership has increased by forty-four thousand making a total of 1,000,000 on the roll on July 1st, of not less than 300,000. The amount of cash on deposit in the name of the order is also several million dollars larger than in any preceding year, while the endowment rank is also in a flourishing condition despite the excessive mortality of the past twelve months. The order is twenty eight years old this month.

Chinese Outrages.
New York, July 2. A dispatch from London says that advice has been received by the foreign missionary society from Shanghai to the effect that the Christian mission houses at Nankin and other places have been attacked by natives and pillaged, the missionaries and their families, both English and American, escaping with their lives with great difficulty. The movement against foreigners is spreading with great rapidity and serious apprehension is felt for the safety of foreign residents at all the Treaty ports of the Yangtze river.

Mr. Van Pelt, Editor of the Craig, Mo., Meteor, went to a drug store at Hillsdale, Iowa, and asked the physician in attendance to give him a dose of something for cholera morbus and looseness of the bowels. He says: "I felt so much better the next morning that I concluded to call on the physician and get him to fix me up a supply of the medicine. I was surprised when he handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. He said he prescribed it regularly in his practice and found it the best he could get or prepare. I can testify to its efficiency in my case at all events." For sale by Thos. H. Burgess & Son.

He was in time. You have too many gray hairs for one so young looking. Use Hall's Hair Renewer, the best preparation out to cure them. Try it.

FIRST HORSE RACE.

Judge Whitman Thinks the Parson for Races Too Big.

A reading of the advertisement of the "Territorial Fair Association" of the eleventh annual fair, causes a good deal of astonishment in my mind, and is certain to evoke unfavorable criticism from the territory at large.

The Association offer premiums as follows:

For Horse Racing	\$5,000
For Milking Drill	1,000
For Horse Racing	500
Total	\$6,500
For Fruit Exhibit	400
For Vegetable Exhibit	200
Total	\$1,000

This makes an inducement of five thousand dollars to encourage the sporting interests, and one thousand dollars for the industrial interests of New Mexico. A more lamentable commentary upon the judgment and good sense of the managers of the association than these figures exhibit, can hardly be imagined. It means that during fair week, we are to have a large congregation of gamblers, prostitutes, thieves and thugs, and that for people who are interested in the industrial development of New Mexico, the association has no use.

It is all the more sad and unfortunate because it means a complete departure from the original purpose of the association. The original organizers and promoters intended, and with reason expected, that this association would grow into a territorial institution, one powerful for good in the development of all the industrial interests of the territory. Horse racing has always been permitted, but hitherto, only as an incident to add life and zest to the exposition. Its founders never intended or expected that its name and grounds should be used solely to promote a tiresome exhibition of the speed of a lot of broken down race horses that would not be admitted or tolerated upon any respectable race course in the country.

Truly, the tail wag the dog now. Five thousand for sport, one thousand for business, is the battle cry of the present management.

We invite the miners of the various camps in the territory to exhibit their ores, and we offer five hundred dollars as an inducement.

We invite the fruit growers to exhibit their fruit, and we offer four hundred dollars in premiums to be divided between exhibitors.

To the farmers of the territory for an exhibition of the various products of the soil, we offer two hundred dollars.

More than ever before will the assertion from other countries be justified that this is an Albuquerque institution, and that it has no right to the title of a "Territorial Exposition."

Our boast is that annually ten to fifteen million pounds of wool are marketed in this city. How much is offered for the encouragement of the wool industry?

New Mexico imports annually from the states butter and eggs, for which the people pay millions of dollars. How much does the association offer for the encouragement of these industries?

Judging from the past exhibitions in the speed ring of the association, it is safe to say that thirty five hundred dollars would be a fair valuation for the purchase of every horse entered for speed at the next meeting.

It is an annual occurrence that two or three horses from the same stable are entered for the best purse, without any competitors, and results in an easy gallop or trot around the ring, with a sport at the finish to make people believe they are witnessing a bona fide race.

I do not advocate the abandonment of the speed ring. I would keep it up as an interesting feature, incident to the real purposes of the association. But I want to enter an emphatic protest against the present management, which makes every other feature subordinate to the races, which only serve to make a rich harvest time for gamblers and sporting people generally, and add nothing to the growth or material prosperity of the territory. W. H. WHITMAN.

IMPORTANT-IF TRUE.

General Fremont's dream of transforming the Yuma desert into an inland sea may possibly be realized after all—not, however, in the way that he proposed to accomplish it, by digging a canal and turning in the waters of the Gulf of California, but nature promises to work out the problem by her own methods, and without expense to man.

The Tucson Star, of recent date, had a special dispatch from Yuma, in which it is stated that the desert fifty miles west from that place "is rapidly filling up with fresh water from a subterranean passage believed to be connected with the Colorado river." "If the water continues to rise," adds the dispatch, "the Southern Pacific track will be submerged for a hundred miles, and the great desert of the Colorado will be converted into a vast lake." That would seem to be a clear case. If the writer's promise is correct, his conclusion is unquestionably sound. If the water only "continues to rise," the Southern Pacific track, and everything else for that matter, will be submerged, given time enough.

There is hardly a doubt of the fact that this Colorado, or Yuma, desert was once a lake, probably as large as Lake Erie. The land over its entire surface is below the level of the sea, except at a few points where there are supposed to

have been islands, but how it was drained, or what convulsion of nature caused its waters to disappear, has always been a puzzle to geologists. It may have been supplied through a passage from the Gulf of California, or through one from the Colorado river, and the passage becoming obstructed the water was evaporated. This is a plausible theory, and it is not impossible, that now, after the lapse of not only thousands but many centuries, the closed passage has been opened up again, of a new one formed, letting in the water, it may be, from the same source.

But whatever it may have been that caused the water of the once great lake to disappear, and leave in its stead a desert lower than the level of the sea and dryer and hotter than Sahara, or whatever may be the cause or source of the present reported water supply, the fact remains that if the story as it comes to us is true, the time is not far distant when the desert will resume its former character of a lake, and great changes will undoubtedly take place in the character of the climate of all the surrounding country.

General Fremont argued that if the basin of the former lake could be again filled, by letting in the water of the Gulf of California, the evaporation from such an extensive water surface in the interior would work a radical change of climate in southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, and that millions of acres now arid and useless would become fertile and valuable through rains from clouds generated in the vapors of the lake. If the Yuma dispatch is true all this may come to pass, and if it is not true, one of the best things the irrigation bureau could do would be to dig the Fremont canal and let a section of the Gulf of California and its way into the interior.

NEW COMMERCIAL CENTERS.

The following paragraph is from a leading editorial in the Denver News, of last Saturday morning:

"Trade lines are shifting and no longer lie in the old west course, from ocean to ocean, and new commercial centers like Denver and Salt Lake City, Albuquerque and Grand Junction are disputing the supremacy of San Francisco and Chicago. St. Louis and New Orleans. The tide of immigration westward is constantly pushing population out of the eastern country beyond the railways, and capital, even in times of depression, has an ever watchful eye for investments in profitable industrial ventures. With another boom in railway extension will come the development of this now unpopulated region of the Rocky Mountain country."

Our anxious neighbors up the road who charge that the many favorable notices of Albuquerque which appear in the journals of other cities are "sent out by the Commercial club's hired men, and then copied back by the Albuquerque papers as representing public sentiment," will please take notice that the article copied above does not belong to that class. It is an editorial opinion, expressed by one of the leading journals of the west, and springs from the fact that the coming supremacy of Albuquerque, as one of the great commercial centers of the United States, is now patent to the minds of all those who are awake to the progress of events.

ENTERPRISE VS. JUDGMENT.

In attempting to defend its exploded "fake" about a Navajo war, the Denver News says: "The News correspondents are reliable, and the public rely on their statements, the assertions of other newspapers which are waiting in enterprise to the contrary notwithstanding."

If the News published all that stuff about an imaginary Navajo war, and didn't find out for ten days that it was being "faked," it did not show the highest class of enterprise or shrewdness, and if it published the stuff knowing it to be false, then its lack of judgment was even more conspicuous, for a public journal that will knowingly do anything to destroy public confidence in the reliability of its columns, does not give evidence of the most superior quality of journalistic acumen. If the editor of the News doesn't know that there was no truth whatever in the reports which his paper published about a Navajo outbreak, then he is the only man in the United States, at this writing, who hasn't found it out. The best way for the News to get out of the affair is to claim that it was deceived by its correspondent at Gallup; that will excuse the paper with the public, and will not offend anybody, since the News doesn't have any correspondent at Gallup, and the dispatches under that date were all manufactured in the office of the paper, at Denver.

The News has not done itself any credit in this affair. It has injured its reputation by publishing reports which it should have known were false, and it has injured the country by the circulation of frightful stories about an Indian outbreak that did not exist.

Cholera infantum has lost its terrors since the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. When that remedy is used and the treatment as directed with each bottle is followed, a cure is certain. Mr. A. W. Walter, a prominent merchant at Waterbury, Ill., says: "I cured my baby boy of cholera infantum after several other remedies had failed. The child was so low that he seemed almost beyond the aid of human hands or reach of any medicine." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Thos. H. Burgess & Son, Druggists.

The debts of the late king of Bavaria will have been entirely paid off in a few weeks. His art collection, which cost him 2 million dollars has just been valued at 5 million dollars.

RAILROAD RATTLE.

On to Albuquerque the Pecos Valley road.

On to Albuquerque the Denver & Rio Grande road.

The stock yards at San Marcel were crowded last week.

Seventy car loads of wood shipped this season from Chama.

There are twenty patients in the Atlantic & Pacific hospital.

George Scott, watchman, is pretty badly crippled up with rheumatism.

The first passenger train went to the summit of Pike's Peak last Monday.

Engineer Briggs and Switchman Clark Stevens are building residences at Needles.

The outlook for railroads into Arizona at the present writing is decidedly flattering.

The family of Train Dispatcher George H. Cone, of San Marcel, have arrived from Topeka.

The best export rates quoted on flour now are 28 cents from the Mississippi river to London.

The fireman's excursion to Catskill, near Trinidad, was a grand success. About 400 people attended.

A railroad from this city to San Pedro and thence to Cerrillos would open up the richest mineral section of New Mexico.

Professor Olson, at one time city editor of the El Paso Times, is now cashier at that point for the Pullman Palace Car company.

Officially there is no truth in the rumor that the Colorado Midland will be woven into the main system of the Santa Fe about October 12.

An agreed decision of foreclosure has been entered against the old Indianapolis, Decatur & Western railroad to satisfy a mortgage of \$1,800,000.

W. A. Harvey, assistant superintendent of the Arizona & Southern Pacific Railway company, headquarters at this base, Arizona, is in El Paso on business.

Tom Tomlinson, a merchant at Casa Grande, Arizona, while crossing the railroad track was run over by a stock train, dying from his injuries in three hours.

The question of railroad building in Arizona is exciting widespread comment. The papers of the sister territory are doing a large amount of building on paper.

Mrs. C. F. Jones, wife of the Alamo, Topeka & Santa Fe agent at Springer, formerly of Cerrillos, is on a week's visit with her parents and large circle of friends at Cerrillos.

Attorney General Culherson, of Texas, has rendered an opinion in the separate coach act, that a sheriff with a negro prisoner must occupy the coach seat apart for colored people.

According to the table of new railroads and mileage, the Railroad Gazette says the southern states east of the Mississippi still lead, having had 47 per cent of all tracks laid this year.

The annual report of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company, filed with the California railroad commission, shows expenditures during last year of \$719,000, earnings \$289,000.

A fire broke out the other day in one of the outbuildings of the depot at Springer. The building was destroyed, but the platform and station house was saved by prompt action.

C. P. Pennington, until recently connected with the Santa Fe at Purcell, Kan., has been transferred to Topeka, and will be employed in the office of the superintendent of machinery.

The Pullman company have adopted the Perfect Fire Extinguisher for use on their cars and in the various shops. The device has the merit of recommendations from the very best sources.

J. N. Lambcock, of Manhattan, Kan., and a party of twenty persons, mostly from that place and Enterprise, members of the Tumbalampco colony, Sonora, Mexico, were passengers with Saturday.

John A. Neustadt, general investment agent of the Chicago & Alton, who, according to the unverified law of Missouri, is a colonel by virtue of having the requisite number of champagne on his residence, is at Fort Worth.

James Matthews, the rodmaster of the Kingston division of the Atlantic & Pacific road, will leave in a few days for San Diego, on a month's leave of absence. Mr. Matthews will be succeeded by Rodmaster York.

The Santa Fe gives notice of the establishment of agencies at the following stations in Kansas: Weaver, Akron, Timken, Beeler, Hall's Summit, Sharpe, Nekoma and Coronado. A flag station is established at Wiggins, Kan.

Discontent at the division of the immigrant business has again broken out among the trunk lines. The Lackawanna, it is charged, is getting an undue amount of traffic by means of manipulation with outside brokers.

Railroad building is progressing in Texas. Tracklayers on the Brownwood extension of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande have reached Blanket, and are moving along to Brownwood at the rate of two miles per day.

"As the Monterey & Mexican Gulf railroad, popularly known as the 'Tam-pico Route,' nears completion," said a prominent railway official, "General Manager Robertson is strengthening the organization by selecting the very best

men that can be secured for the service. The other Mexican roads have discovered that the most successful officials are those who have had the most experience on Mexican railways, and it is quite evident that the management of the Tampico route proposes to take advantage of the experience of the other line."

California Irish potatoes are being shipped in large quantities to eastern markets. Three train loads of potatoes passed through the city last night. Conductors Furlong, Kuehenderfer and Schultz had charge of the trains.

In Tennessee the separate coach law passed by the legislature is in force, and on some of the roads separate cars are attached to each passenger train for the accommodation of the colored people, while others have partitioned cars.

The railroads seem to care but little about Trinidad, says the Chronicle. One system has lost considerable patronage by its failure to live up to promises. Corporations have no souls, and if they are to be punished, it must be done in this world.

It is semi-officially announced that the road from Yuma to San Diego will be built with Southern Pacific money. It would seem to be one on the outside that this rumor certainly has the merit of reason on its side. The Santa Fe has an outlet at San Diego, why not the Southern Pacific?

J. E. Luthi, traveling freight agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, at Dallas, Texas, is in a crippled condition. While in bathing at Galveston, he was taken in by an undercurrent and nearly drowned. One of his feet was badly injured by coming in contact with some hard substance on the gulf bottom.

Railroad item from Phoenix Gazette. The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad, which is now being surveyed, will have trains running into the capital city before another year rolls around. The managers of the Mineral Belt road say they will have that line built in here before another eighteen months passes.

A time war is threatened between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern roads. They now make the run from Chicago to Milwaukee in two hours and one-half, and indications are that it will be reduced to two hours. The distance is eighty-five miles, and the trains hauled are heavy.

The case of the Rock Island against the Santa Fe, to recover the price of ninety mileage tickets issued illegally, according to the allegations, was heard by the arbitrators. The testimony was received and the arguments will be heard later. The Santa Fe's defense is that the mileage was secured on forged orders.

Nearly all the railroads in Texas are in the hands of federal receivers or state receivers. Some men have fat jobs and the receivership will last just as long as the conscience and discretion of judges can be worked, but the man who pays the freight is anxious to have those receiverships as few and as short as possible.

A party of railway surveyors traveling across the country from Albuquerque to Durango, are reported as having passed Cox's crossing on Wednesday of last week. They were traveling very quickly and seemed to be simply inspecting a former survey, the one making down the Animas and across to Canon Largo—San Juan Index.

The Wabash is building some very fine passenger coaches at its shops at Toledo, of the vestibule pattern. The parlor cars are finished in cherry, handsomely carved chairs are upholstered with gold plush, and beveled plate glass mirrors occupy the center of the panel work on either side. There is a smoking room fitted up in model style. Two of these parlor cars will go into service this week.

A fire broke out in the Atlantic & Pacific railroad blacksmith shop at Gallup and consumed the building and its contents. Had it not been for the heroic efforts of the agent and the employees of the road and Messrs. Joe Heine, H. E. Strachan, G. W. Hight and other townsmen, the oil house, round house and coal sheds would also have been burnt down.

The Railroad Gazette will publish a table of the new railroad mileage built in the first half of 1891. The total mileage of main line track laid in the United States in the half year is 1,330. For the same period in 1890 the new track laid was 2,055 miles; in 1889, 1,181 and in 1888, 2,880. If the average ratio of railroad building in the first half year to that in the whole year is maintained in 1891, the total for the year will be a little less than 5,000 miles.

According to the alliance subscription apertures, every newspaper that takes sides against them is bought up by the Wall street money power. There are about 17,000 newspapers in the United States, and probably 10,000 of these are opposed to the sub-treasury humbug. It takes a good deal of money to "buy up" a newspaper, the price ranging all the way from, say, a thousand dollars to a million dollars. What an enormous slush fund those Wall street fellows must have on hand.

A carpenter, by the name of M. H. Powers, fell from the roof of a house in East Des Moines, Iowa, and sustained a painful and serious sprain of the wrist, which he cured with one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says it is worth 65 a bottle. It cost him 50 cents. For sale by Thos. H. Burgess & Son.

NEW MEXICO FINANCES.

Judicial Interpretation of the Appropriations Act.

In a friendly contest, says the New Mexican, brought for the purpose of securing judicial interpretation of the intent and meaning of the last legislative assembly in the passage of the appropriations act. District Judge Seeds today made an order directing the territorial treasurer to pro-rate the moneys on hand for the fiscal year beginning March, 1891, among the various funds without regard to shortage that may thereby occur in any of said funds. The order is in the nature of a peremptory writ of mandamus and grows out of a suit instituted in the name of Perfecto Arroyo, assessor of Hernalillo county, to secure the payment of moneys due him for services out of the assessor's allowance in the deficit fund for 1890-91.

It appears that in order to make up deficiencies in the various funds for 1890 and 1891 the last assembly created a deficiency account for paying witnesses, jurors, sheriffs, assessors, etc., and appropriated \$50,000 therefor, this being the amount of the deficiency resulting from the operations of the original Peres finance act, which, at most, was an experimental measure. This \$50,000 with the other appropriations provided by the legislature for the year 1891, aggregated \$502,000 but the legislature by its levy for the expenses of 1891 provided for raising only the sum of \$103,000 with which to meet these appropriations, and of this amount \$35,000 is devoted exclusively to the payment of interest on outstanding bonds and can not be diverted from that object, thus leaving the treasurer with only about \$132,000 to meet appropriations which aggregate more than twice that amount.

This suit was brought to determine what should be done in the premises, with the result as above stated. Thus it will be seen that all the various funds must be given a proportionate share of the available funds on hand, no matter how far short any of them may fall. Here is another example of the butchery of the finance bill for which the boodler majority in the last house of representatives is alone responsible. Thus all the various funds will fall short this year fully 50 per cent, and a deficiency fund of at least \$150,000 is thereby created, which can only be paid after due provision by the legislature which meets two years hence.

There had been great diversity of opinion among members of the bar and territorial officials respecting the matter, and this suit was instituted to secure an interpretation of the law and provide the treasurer with some basis of action. This interpretation of the act, however, does not necessarily mean that there will be a similar deficit next year, for the reason that, under the new law, New Mexico's taxable base will reach a valuation probably of \$55,000,000, instead of \$45,000,000, and with the same levy this increase may yield sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations.

TERRITORIAL.

There is no crop raised in the Rio Grande valley that pays as well as alfalfa.

Work on the School of Mines building at Socorro is being rapidly pushed by the contractors.

The proscenium and the dancing master at Socorro are having a lively controversy in the local papers.

The report of the Sierra county grand jury shows the county to be in a healthy condition. The indebtedness less cash on hand, is \$51,721.87.

The Enterprise at Silver City has lost from pretty good authority that there is considerable talk of a scandalous nature about one of the recent petit juries of Socorro county.

An energetic effort is being made by Mr. Conger and others to get good milling machinery put up at Dolores. Milling, with additional machinery, will be running at Dolores within the next ninety days.

The transfer of the county clerkship took place at Santa Fe, Ignacio Lopez taking charge and Pedro Delgado stepping down and out. Ex County Clerk Atanacio Romero will be the chief deputy.

THE BEST WAY.

The people of El Paso have discovered that the most feasible route for a direct connection between that town and Denver, is by way of Albuquerque, and they are so expressing themselves. As we have remarked before, we are in favor of doing all that can be done to push all the roads that are projected into or through New Mexico, but what we want at present, and what Denver and El Paso want, is a north and south road as soon as we can get it, and the route by which such a road can be had with the least delay, is the one from Espanola to Albuquerque, and then to El Paso.

The census bureau has administered a hard blow to Pennsylvania in making public the fact that Alabama outranks her as a producer of iron. The days of supremacy of the old state of the Atlantic seaboard are fast passing away.

Anna Reeves Aldrich says: "There is a more certain recipe for making a miserable man your enemy than to tell him of your own good fortune."

In the interior of South America chocolate, coconuts and eggs are used as currency.